

Date: Fri, 30 Apr 93 18:04:49 PDT  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #523  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Fri, 30 Apr 93                      Volume 93 : Issue 523

Today's Topics:

ARRL DX bulletin #21 - April 30, 1993  
Cable TV Descrambler Sources?  
FCC Rules on Transmission  
Kenwood TM-732A mods wanted.  
no-code defense  
Possible to parallel x-formers??  
Sueing Jammers (Was: Re: "Busting" Jammers)  
To repeater owner / operator w/ linked repeaters  
Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle  
Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Fri, 30 Apr 1993 11:13:46 MDT  
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!destroyer!cs.ubc.ca!alberta!adec23!ve6mgs!  
usenet@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: ARRL DX bulletin #21 - April 30, 1993  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

ZCZC AE47  
QST de W1AW  
DX Bulletin 21 ARLD021  
~From ARRL Headquarters  
Newington CT April 30, 1993  
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD021  
ARLD021 DX news

Thanks to the YCCC PacketCluster Network and Pete, KB1HY, for the items in this week's bulletin.

UGANDA. At the rate things are going, this one will probably move out of the top ten most wanted countries list for DXers. 5X1XX has been very busy working 30 and 17 meter CW. 5X1A and 5X1B have been handing out their fair share of Qs, too. For the data crowd, 5X1XT is on 20 meter RTTY.

LOW BAND REPORT. Despite certainly not being in the prime time of the year for DXing on 160 meters, some good pickings are around for the patient. Northeastern amateurs have worked CE8ABF on both CW and SSB. Listen between 1835 and 1840 kHz for this one. Other goodies include SV8ZS on 1828 kHz at 0304z, ZP5JCY on 1832 kHz at 0237z, and EI5HJ on 1833 kHz at 0035z.

80 METER REPORT. The approach of Summer doesn't seem to have had much affect yet on this band. New Englanders have worked ZL3ABV at 1010z, JA1HQT at 0957z and CX4GL at 0933 and 0346z with CW. SSB catches include CP5NU at 0138z, VP2EY at 0240z, ZP5PT at 0131 and 0200z, PY5CC at 0134z, and PY2HC at 0100z.

40 METER REPORT. Operating sunset and sunrise times is productive on this band. Recent finds include 5B0/DL6SDW at 2344z, ZL1ST at 1041z, and JH1GRG between 0900 and 1030z, all operating CW.

30 METERS continues to provide good DX all year long. Some of the better finds have been VK6R0 at 1103z, 0Y1CT at 0029z, ZK3RW at 0529z, 5X1XX at 0340z, 3B8FG at 0327z, 5X1XT at 0321z, and 7P8SR at 0205z.

20 METER REPORT. For CW buffs, listen for BV4JB on 14032 kHz at 1340z, VK5ML on 14043 kHz at 1011z, and VR6BB on 14025 kHz at 0626z. For SSBers, listen for VK8YL on 14226 kHz between 1130 and 1215z, 9M2MW on 14245 kHz at 1032z, AND VR6BX on 14260 at 0535z.

17 METER REPORT. This band offers T30JH on West Kiribati operating SSB on 18155 kHz around 0350z. Also look for 5X1XX around 18070 kHz between 2300 and 0100z.

15 METER REPORT. YB1ARW can be found on 21294 kHz SSB around 1400z. OD5/SP7LSE continues to be active from Lebanon. Check 21015 kHz CW around 1400z.

12 METER REPORT. PacketCluster spots are few and far between for

this band. However, ZL2ANT was worked on 24900 kHz at 2315z, and ZK2X0 on 24895 kHz at 2227z, both from the east coast. Not bad for a dead band.

10 METER REPORT. And if you think 10 meters is dead until the next sunspot peak, think again. Don't forget that a band that is wide open can sound dead if there is no one transmitting. The moral? When in doubt, call CQ. Here is a list of some DX worked during the past week.

C91S	on 28480 KHz at 1345 and 1623z
VK2NO	28355/0101
VR6JJ	28490/0055
PZ1CZ	28446/1752
3X0HLU	28470/1431
ZS6MI	28440/1220
ZL3AZ	28455/0154
ZL2X0	28027/2055 and 2114

SATELLITE REPORT. Enthusiasts of orbiting artificial propagation mention working the Italian DXpedition to Liechtenstein; TA1D in Turkey; OY1CT on the Faroe Islands; UL7 and UY8.

THIS WEEKEND ON THE RADIO there is a little something for just about everyone. The DXYL/NAYL phone contest wraps up on the 29th. See March QST, page 110 for details. Saturday ushers in the 0600 local time start of the ARRL UHF Sprints on 902, 1296 and 2304 MHz. See March QST, page 110 for further information.

On Saturday and Sunday there is even more to choose from. To wit, the ARI International DX contest, MARAC County Hunters CW contest, Oregon QSO Party, Ten-Ten International Net Spring CW QSO Party, and the Texas QSO Party. Whew. The particulars for these events are on page 106 of April QST.

And if that wasn't enough, Sunday, May 2 will be a prime for EME contacts.

NNNN

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James J. Reisert	Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp.	UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street - ML03-6/C9	Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754	FAX: 508-493-0395

-----  
Date: 30 Apr 93 12:33:26 PST

From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!udel!  
news.intercon.com!psinntp!sfpp.com!longo@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Cable TV Descrambler Sources?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1425@arrl.org>, root@arrl.org (Jon Bloom, KE3Z) writes:  
> In rec.radio.amateur.misc, bkwong@unixg.ubc.ca (Brian Kwong) writes:  
> [deleted]  
>>What some cable companies have done is send a signal spike through the cable  
>>system. Their own boxes obviously would be protected somehow, but the bootleg  
>>boxes would be affected. When the person calls in to report problems with the  
>>signal, the police would be on their way.  
>  
> Gee, I'd be pretty irate if they blew up my cable-ready TV by sending a  
> spike down the line!  
>  
> -----  
> Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbbloom@arrl.org  
> American Radio Relay League |  
> 225 Main St., Newington CT 06111 |  
--

I'm not positive, but I believe the "spike" is not a high energy spike, but  
rather a digital signal that "zaps" the cable box into a state of  
inoperability. I think it is something the cable box is designed to look for.

-Bob

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=====+=====
Bob Longo (longo@sfpp.com) | "I am not gonna raise taxes on the
Santa Fe Pacific Pipelines | middle class to pay for these
Los Angeles, CA | programs." - Bill Clinton
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Date: Fri, 30 Apr 93 23:00:58 GMT  
From: netcomsv!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!lando.la.locus.com!  
dana@decwrl.dec.com  
Subject: FCC Rules on Transmission  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <95338@hydra.gatech.EDU> gt0701b@prism.gatech.EDU (Jim Hancock) writes:  
>A ham buddy of mine told me that if operating on simplex as  
>long as you are transmitting under 1W that anyone, licensed or not,  
>can talk on these frequencies and even if you are licensed, do not  
>have to identify.  
>  
>Does anybody know if this is true and what is the rule?

This is not true. You *\*must\** have a valid amateur license to transmit on amateur frequencies. Even then, different classes of license authorize operation on larger and smaller bands of frequencies.

I believe a licensed amateur may operate a remote-control transmitter in a model craft at power levels not to exceed 1W without regularly identifying, but a license is still required.

--

\* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are \*  
\* (310) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily \*  
\* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer  
\*  
\* This Extra supports the abolition of the 13 and 20 WPM tests \*

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Date: Fri, 30 Apr 1993 17:55:54 GMT  
From: think.com!yale.edu!nigel.msen.com!ilium!angus!chris@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Kenwood TM-732A mods wanted.  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi. Does anyone have the mods for the Kenwood TM-732A? I would like to listen to aircraft and maybe a little 800Mhz. Thanks! Chris. N8UDK

--

Chris Oesterling (chris@angus.mi.org)  
Mystery Spot BBS, Royal Oak, MI -----?--

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Date: Thu, 29 Apr 1993 06:11:15 CST  
From: olivea!pagesat!spssig.spss.com!news.oc.com!utacfd.uta.edu!rwsys!ricksys!news@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: no-code defense  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

kd1hz@anomaly.sbs.com (Rev. Michael P. Daignan) writes:

> miked@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu writes:  
>  
>>I am currently a no-code (N7YIR). I plan to upgrade as soon as I am finishe  
> d  
>>with school. My wife and I are both full-time students and we have two kids  
>>so I do not have a lot of "extra" time to study code.  
>  
> If you're so busy, how did you have time to study the Element 2 and 3A

> question pools?  
>

Maybe he's studying electronics so all he had to learn was the rules.  
Morse Code takes time for some of us to learn.  
Mr. Deignan, you must have been lucky to have been born with a telegraph  
key in your hand.

--

Internet(MX): rick@ricksys.lonestar.org

If I bounce (the maps have errors that I have no control over) then use  
bo836@cleveland.freenet.edu or ah053@yfn.ysu.edu

BITNET: bo836@cleveland.freenet.edu@cunyvms or ah053@yfn.ysu.edu@ysub

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Date: 30 Apr 93 22:18:04 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Possible to parallel x-formers??  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Why not do the load balancing in the voltage regulators -- rectify and  
smooth each transformer separately and pass them through their own pass  
transistors. Build a circuit to regulate one side (the master) to a  
given output voltage then use that as a reference voltage to control  
the regulator on the other (the slave) side. This regulator would keep  
the difference between master and slave power supplies to zero.

A little more hardware but not too much of a problem.

Kevin Purcell N7WIM / G8UDP

a-kevinp@microsoft.com

"We conjure the spirits of the computer with our spells"

-----  
Date: Fri, 30 Apr 1993 22:38:47 GMT  
From: mentor.cc.purdue.edu!noose.ecn.purdue.edu!dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu!  
wb9omc@purdue.edu  
Subject: Sueing Jammers (Was: Re: "Busting" Jammers)  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

alanb@sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>I think the problem is that even if you prove that he was causing  
>malicious interference, you would collect little or no money. To be  
>awarded a judgement, you have to show a financial injury. Not being  
>able to talk on your favorite repeater wouldn't likely get you much

>of an award.

>AL N1AL "Not a lawyer"

Well, I'm not a lawyer either and I don't play one on TV. :-)

BUT, there are both REAL and \*punitive\* damages. While you'd have a tough time showing real damages, punitive damages are another matter. Geez, people win huge awards for pain and suffering all the time.

Having said that, I will then say that there are so many stupid and frivolous lawsuits, I can't help but think that most judges would find this subject in that category and either boot your case out of civil court, OR - claim that the FCC has prior jurisdiction in the affair and require you to go to a criminal proceeding. Which requires the FCC to DO something.....

Right back where we started, aren't we?

Duane  
wb9omc

-----  
Date: 30 Apr 93 17:03:36 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!  
darwin.sura.net!bogus.sura.net!udel!news.intercon.com!psinntp!lupine!hansen1!  
phil@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: To repeater owner / operator w/ linked repeaters  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hello there...

I would like to put up an inexpensive link between two repeaters.

I would like to hear how you did it...

- How were the ID's on the Links handled
- What equipment was used.
- Were the links full duplex?
- Any other helpful hints...

Thanks for the info!

DE KJ6NN  
Phil

-----  
Date: Fri, 30 Apr 1993 21:40:13 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!  
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!linac!uchinews!cs.umd.edu!afterlife!  
blackbird.afit.af.mil!tkelso@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated daily (when possible). Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (also updated daily), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil (129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.

STS 55

1 22640U 93 27 A 93120.24999999 .00044939 00000-0 12819-3 0 129  
2 22640 28.4643 241.8868 0011265 284.7181 109.3644 15.91616537 580

--

Dr TS Kelso  
tkelso@afit.af.mil

Assistant Professor of Space Operations  
Air Force Institute of Technology

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Date: Fri, 30 Apr 1993 21:33:54 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!  
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!linac!uchinews!cs.umd.edu!afterlife!  
blackbird.afit.af.mil!tkelso@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NORAD two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space.news and rec.radio.amateur.misc on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated daily (when possible). Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity. In addition, element sets (also updated daily) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil (129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.



=====

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

AAAAAAAAAAAA

1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN  
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNNNN

Line 0 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 1 and 2 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NORAD and NASA. The format description is:

Line 1

Column	Description
01-01	Line Number of Element Data
03-07	Satellite Number
10-11	International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14	International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17	International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20	Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32	Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43	First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52	Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed; blank if N/A)
54-61	BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used. Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63	Ephemeris type
65-68	Element number
69-69	Check Sum (Modulo 10) (Letters, blanks, periods, plus signs = 0; minus signs = 1)

Line 2

Column	Description
01-01	Line Number of Element Data
03-07	Satellite Number
09-16	Inclination [Degrees]
18-25	Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33	Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42	Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51	Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63	Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68	Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69	Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6

1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293  
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

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Dr TS Kelso  
tkelso@afit.af.mil

Assistant Professor of Space Operations  
Air Force Institute of Technology

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Date: 30 Apr 93 23:10:58 GMT  
From: news.service.uci.edu!ucivax!turner@network.UCSD.EDU  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <C69A1t.ELH@cbnewsc.cb.att.com>,  
<1993Apr30.020548.6140@anomaly.sbs.com>, <N4HY.93Apr30071756@growler.ccr-  
p.ida.org>  
Subject : Re: Sueing Jammers (Was: Re: "Busting" Jammers)

In <N4HY.93Apr30071756@growler.ccr-p.ida.org> n4hy@growler.ccr-p.ida.org (Bob McGwier) writes:

...>>For instance, what would it take to sue someone who you can "prove" was  
>>jamming the repeater? What "evidence" would be necessary to "prove" your  
>>case in a civil court (since it is a preponderance of evidence and not  
>>beyond-a-reasonable-doubt)?

>Civil law is quite different from criminal law. Beyond a reasonable doubt  
>is NOT required. There is not presumption of innocence and in many instances  
>the burden of proof is on the DEFENDANT. That is part of what discovery  
>periods are about in civil suits. If you refuse to prove you are innocent,  
>the judge in the civil case can award summary judgement for the plaintiff  
>without your ever having your day in court. The plaintiff will never have  
>to present one shred of evidence. I am NOT a lawyer so you should consult  
^^

>one but as I understand this is one of the best forms of harassment in US  
>jurisprudence and frivolous lawsuits abound, almost without retribution, even  
^^  
>though technically their is redress for frivolous lawsuits. Seems like  
>something to consider if you have some evidence.

The first question to ask is one of JUSTICE. What does the jammer to  
to DAMAGE YOU or other users who would join in a lawsuit? Is it  
REASONABLE to expect a judge to award you DAMAGES of any sort or some  
injunction?? If you are trying to conduct business on some commercial  
repeater, and some jammer prevents you from clinching a deal, you have  
clear monetary damages. How about your local ham repeater? There are

certainly some sorts of damages, but what are they and how large can they reasonably be? Judges do not award damages for mere annoyance.

The second point is that you CANNOT win a suit without "one shred of evidence". To win on Summary Judgment you must prove a prima facie case (by overwhelming documentary evidence, usually something like a signed contract that the other side does not deny). You need reasonable, well documented evidence to win any case.

The third point is that, even if the other side does not show and you win by "default", you MUST PROVE your damages to the judge. You must prove at least a reasonable case to get damages awarded.

Next, it is often hard to COLLECT on a judgment! Getting a judgment is often the easy part. If the jammer is poor or does not care, the collection is really rough.

Frivolous suits are not a serious problem in my corner of the world, but certainly can occasionally be a pain. Don't bring one, please. If you ever have one against you, just be honest with the judge and do your best to obtain sanctions (not hard to get in many circumstances.)

I WOULD encourage you to think along the lines of a civil suit for multiple intentional jamming. I would suggest you contact a good tort attorney to see what theories might prove successful, and to see what, if any, damages might be reasonable, under the circumstances presented.

Most of all, just be reasonable. Think of honest justice and what is best for you, your repeater, and ham radio. Keep calm, talk it over with others, like here. Good luck.

Clark

.....

Clark Savage Turner, Graduate Student Researcher  
Safety Critical Software Group home:  
Department of Info. and Computer Science 1514 Verano Place  
Irvine, CA. 92717 Irvine, CA. 92715  
(714) 856 4049 (714) 856 2131

WA3JPG, QRP #3526, active on HF, VHF and UHF.  
Admitted to practice law in California, Massachusetts, and New York.  
ARRL Volunteer Counsel

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Date: Fri, 30 Apr 1993 22:32:55 GMT

From: mentor.cc.purdue.edu!noose.ecn.purdue.edu!dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu!  
wb9omc@purdue.edu  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1rd74mINNpmc@news.aero.org>, <wb9omc.736022497@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>,  
<C69A1t.ELH@cbnewsc.cb.att.com>  
Subject : Re: "Busting" Jammers

k9jma@cbnewsc.cb.att.com (edwin.m.schaefer) writes:  
>(any violation) so they could shut down a ham to "fix" a TVI complaint.  
  
>It seems that using political influence is a blade that  
cuts both ways. We  
>may all be better off with due process rather than contests to  
see who has  
>the most "influence" - especially since hams are a \_small\_ minority and  
it  
>is minority rights that suffer most when due process goes out the window.  
>73  
>--  
>Ed Schaefer K9JMA

Ed, you make a good point - but it seems as though hams have already  
suffered enough by being victims of precisely what you described. Perhaps  
it is high time that we use that system to our ADVANTAGE instead of always  
being screwed by it.

If we hams just sit back and suck up to "proper procedures" for  
absurdly long time periods (which often seems like what it takes), nothing  
happens! Washington agencies are in a state of semi-permanent inertia.

It is time to get both the agencies AND our congresscritters up  
off their collective complacency and get them to WORK FOR US, instead  
of against us. The ONLY way that is going to happen is to get on their case  
and wield that political influence before somebody else wields it on US.

Duane  
wb9omc

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Date: 30 Apr 93 21:17:33 GMT  
From: telesoft!garym@uunet.uu.net  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Apr29.142121.2287@alsys.com>, <1993Apr29.235021.10119@alsys.com>,  
<1993Apr30.154340.406@alsys.com>  
Subject : STS-55 Element Set (120.62)

These are STS-55 elements for orbit 65, based on NORAD tracking data.  
They were received from JSC thanks to Lou McFadin.

--GaryM

STS-55

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1 22640U 93 27 A 93120.62020368 +.00044855 00000-0 12708-3 0 131
2 22640 28.4606 239.1107 0011268 287.1577 72.7801 15.91747408 652
```

Satellite: STS-55

Catalog number: 22640

Epoch time: 93120.62020368 (30 APR 93 14:53:05.60 UTC)

Element set: GSFC-013

Inclination: 28.4606 deg

RA of node: 239.1107 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-55

Eccentricity: 0.0011268 Keplerian Elements

Arg of perigee: 287.1577 deg

Mean anomaly: 72.7801 deg

Mean motion: 15.91747408 rev/day Semi-major Axis: 6675.5251 Km

Decay rate: 0.45E-03 rev/day\*2 Apogee Alt: 304.66 Km

Epoch rev: 65 Perigee Alt: 289.62 Km

--

Gary Morris KK6YB Internet: elements-request@alsys.com

San Diego, CA, USA Phone: +1 619-457-2700

(for Shuttle Elements subscription info, email: listserv@alsys.com)

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Date: 30 Apr 1993 21:41:16 GMT

From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!noc.near.net!  
news.bbn.com!levin@network.UCSD.EDU

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Apr26.042844.18653@nnntp2.cxo.dec.com>,

<1rjma3\$9qg@network.ucsd.edu>, <930429.171925.0U6.rusnews.w165w@garlic.sbs.com>

Subject : Re: no-code defense

system@garlic.sbs.com (Anthony S. Pelliccio) writes:

|jgervais@weber.ucsd.edu (Joe Gervais ) writes:

|> While I realize that the "no-code" bashers are an unfortunately  
|> vocal minority, if they have succeeded in putting legitimate

|Actually there's more than a minority. It's just that all this  
|politically correct bullshit keeps some people from saying whats really  
|on their minds. :)

Are you saying that the '"no-code" bashers' are a majority of hams?

Puh-leeze.

-----  
Date: Fri, 30 Apr 1993 22:18:02 GMT  
From: anomaly.sbs.com!kd1hz@uunet.uu.net  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <C69A1t.ELH@cbnewsc.cb.att.com>,  
<1993Apr30.020548.6140@anomaly.sbs.com>, <N4HY.93Apr30071756@growler.ccr-  
p.ida.org>  
Subject : Re: Sueing Jammers (Was: Re: "Busting" Jammers)

n4hy@growler.ccr-p.ida.org (Bob McGwier) writes:

>Civil law is quite different from criminal law. Beyond a reasonable doubt  
>is NOT required. There is not presumption of innocence and in many instances  
>the burden of proof is on the DEFENDANT. That is part of what discovery  
>periods are about in civil suits. If you refuse to prove you are innocent,  
>the judge in the civil case can award summary judgement for the plaintiff  
>without your ever having your day in court. The plaintiff will never have  
>to present one shred of evidence. I am NOT a lawyer so you should consult  
>one but as I understand this is one of the best forms of harassment in US  
>jurisprudence and frivolous lawsuits abound, almost without retribution, even  
>though technically there is redress for frivolous lawsuits. Seems like  
>something to consider if you have some evidence.

I'm thinking "Small Claims Court", where the limit in this state is \$1,500.

Just think. One \$1,500 judgement for each "infraction". Then, get the  
state Sheriff to confiscate the jammer's radios for sale at public auction  
for settlement of the judgement!

Who needs the FCC and ARRL to deal with jammers! Let's take the offensive  
and develop some strategies that we can use NOW!

MD

--  
-- Michael P. Deignan / Sex is hereditary. If your  
-- Domain: mpd@anomaly.sbs.com / parents never had it, chances  
-- AT&TNet: +1 401 273 4669 / are you won't either...

-- Telebit: +1 401 455 0347 /

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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #523

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